

35 CENTS A YEAR
4 CENTS A COPY

ENTERED AT 2ND CLASS
POSTAL RATES

THE YOUTH'S REALM

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF WHOLESOME LITERATURE
FOR YOUNG AND OLD

PUBLISHED BY
A. BULLARD & CO.

446 TREMONT ST.
BOSTON :: MASS.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1902.

NO. 10.

Daring Balloonist Feat of Weakened, A Boy And Youth Made the Ascent

When the regular aeronaut employed to make balloon ascensions at Hash-hagen's park, St. Louis, lost his nerve the other day and refused to go up in the balloon, Tommy Potts, a fourteen-year-old boy, took his place, made the ascension and came down hanging to a parachute.

On the day in question a large crowd was awaiting impatiently for the advertised ascension. Half a dozen men were inflating the huge bag with gas, and the professional aeronaut, in pink tights and spangles, was arranging the parachute. His movements were closely noted by the spectators, who were commenting in whispers on the recklessness and daring and the probability that he was about to make his last trip.

Suddenly, as though he had been stunned by the anxiety which was being expressed in his behalf, the balloonist loosened his hold on the parachute ropes, and, turning to the manager of the garden, his face pale as death, he announced that he would not make the ascent. The manager ac-

admitted that he was afraid to make the trip.

The disappointment of the spectators gave way to disgust, and they demanded an exhibition or their money. The manager pleaded with the aeronaut. The hero of a moment before was shaking like a leaf. He declared aloud in quavering tones that he would not undertake the feat if it cost him his reputation. His statement was greeted with jeers.

"I'll go up in the balloon if papa will let me."

The voice of a lad in knickerbockers fell upon the ears of the spectators.

"Don't allow that youngster to commit suicide!" shouted one person, and the next minute every one present was voicing his or her protest.

"You'll not do, my boy," said the manager. "You are too young."

"I'm not afraid to go up," replied the lad, looking at the balloon, which was rapidly filling. The boy was Tommy Potts, fourteen years old, who lives at 4145 South Compton avenue, a few blocks from the park. He said he had never been up in a balloon, but insisted that he be allowed to try the experiment, provided he could obtain his father's consent. It happened that the latter was on the grounds, and when he learned of his son's offer to take the place of the frightened aeronaut he said readily, "If the boy wants to make the trip, I have no objection."

A few minutes later, after bidding his father goodby, Tommy mounted the parachute swing and gave orders to release the balloon.

Very few persons in that crowd had the courage to look at the balloon as it started up. They turned their heads, and several ran from the scene. The father, wringing his hands nervously and regretting that he had allowed the boy to undertake the perilous feat, did not take his eyes from the balloon from the time it left the ground. He watched it grow smaller as it rose higher, saw his boy's form clinging to the ropes until it looked like a speck, and then, as the balloon reached a height of nearly 4,000 feet, he turned to the crowd and remarked proudly, "Hasn't that boy a lot of nerve?"

Tommy's mother and sisters witnessed the ascension from the front porch of their home. They little suspected who the aeronaut was, and neighbors who had been to the park kept the information from them.

Six minutes after the balloon had left the ground the open mouthed spectators saw the parachute cut loose from the big bag and fall. Again they turned their heads from the sight. Even the proud father turned pale. Presently the parachute assumed an umbrella shape and began descending slowly, and a few minutes later Tommy was on earth, receiving the congratulations of the crowd.

The parachute alighted at Compton avenue and North Dakota street. There was a party in progress a block away, and Tommy said he had seen the illuminated lawn when he was thousands

of feet from the ground and had tried his best to alight in the midst of it.

When Mrs. Potts heard of her son's adventure, her first impulse upon recovering from the shock was to give the youth a sound thrashing, but she changed her mind and kissed him instead.

Master Potts declares that he was not frightened at any stage of the venture, although he admits that just after the balloon started he "kind of wished he was back on the ground." The Mississippi river looked like a tape measure, and the tops of the houses and trees looked like toys. He said he thought of the folks at home and wondered what his mother would say.

Robert Scanlan, the aeronaut who was to have made the ascension, is thirty-five years old and has been a balloonist for twelve years. He says he cannot account for his nerve failing him.

REDHEADED JOE AND QUARRELSOME TOM

Twenty-five years ago I taught school in southern Nebraska, which was only thinly settled in those days. But the few settlers were hardy men and women, living honest lives and going on slowly but steadily to prosperity, and I had a pleasant time among them.

My schoolhouse was a very primitive affair, indeed. It was small, unpainted and unplastered, but had a good floor and fairly comfortable seats, and my pupils, of whom there were twenty-five, were mostly hearty, wholesome boys and girls.

One warm day in spring I opened the windows and doors to let in the genial sunshine and was busy with my classes, when in walked a strange boy whom I had never seen in the neighborhood.

He was thickly freckled, had red hair and was poorly dressed, but was very clean. He came directly to my desk.

"May I come to school, teacher?" he asked, looking at me earnestly.

"Where do you live, my boy?" I questioned.

"Just back here by the edge of the woods," he replied.

"What is your name?" I asked.

"Joe Morton," said he, adding, "We just moved here."

"Well, Joseph," said I, "you may come to school. Come this afternoon and bring all your books."

A bright look came into his face as I said this, but he made no reply and went out as unceremoniously as he came.

He made a queer picture as he went down the aisle. His clothing was



HE GRASPED HER AS SHE ROSE.

patched, his coat was too big for him, and he carried a large, ragged hat in his hand, but held up his head in a self-respecting way, and I felt sure that Joe Morton was good and manly, and I resolved to help him all I could.

I was afraid he might not have a very pleasant time with a certain few of the boys, for, although they really were not bad boys at heart, they were much given to making fun of any newcomer and sometimes made it very unpleasant for a boy who seemed odd or strange to them.

The leader of this set was Tom Atherton, a bright boy, but one who had very little kindly feeling for any one in school, excepting his little sister, Pearl.

Pearl Atherton was about seven years old and the most beautiful child I have ever seen. Tom loved her with a love that was almost worship, but to the rest of the pupils he was something of a tease and a torment, always teasing and making fun of some one and sometimes in a most thoughtless, unkind way.

I had many serious talks with him on the subject, but as soon as he was out of the schoolroom he seemed to forget and went back to his old ways.

As Joe went down the aisle I glanced at Tom and saw that his eyes were twinkling mischievously, which I was sure boded no good to Joe; but I thought he would be able to defend himself.

In the afternoon Joe came, and, after I had assigned his lessons, took his seat quietly.

At recess I heard Tom's voice singing out:

I know a boy whose name is Joe,
With boots all out at the toe, toe, toe.

I heard no answer from Joe, and soon Tom said mockingly:

"What am I offered for the hat? Bid quick! The only one left that came out of the ark! How much am I offered? Who'll make it one dollar? Who'll make it one dollar?"

And so it went from day to day,



THE PARACHUTE SLOWLY DESCENDED, caused the aeronaut of cowardice, and the latter did not deny it. In fact, he

rom saying unkind, jeering things as soon as he supposed himself out of sight and Joe taking it quietly. Sometimes a quick flush would pass over his face and his lips would quiver, but no word escaped him.

I thought best to appear not to know what was going on between them, thinking it would soon wear itself out and perhaps Joe would feel better to think I did not know, but I kept him with me as much as I could and grew to like him very much.

He made rapid progress in his studies, and his everyday life showed strength of character.

I could always depend on him to tell the truth on every occasion, and, looking into his earnest face, I would forget the baggy clothes, the fiery red hair and the ragged hat.

Not far from the schoolhouse was a wide, deep stream of water which ran dank and turbid in the spring. It was crossed by a footbridge with a railing on both sides. Nearly half the children crossed this bridge to get to school.

On pleasant days we often sat on the bank to eat our dinner, which we brought with us.

One lovely day in early June we were seated there after eating our dinner. I was reading a book, and the children were amusing themselves in various ways.

Pearl Atherton strolled alone across the bridge to look for violets, which sometimes grew on the opposite side.

In coming back she stopped on the middle of the bridge, threw some leaves into the water and leaned against the railing, watching them as they floated away.

The railing was old and in some manner had become so loosened that it gave way with her weight, and, with a piercing cry, she went down and out of sight.

Tom stood upon the bank, white and speechless, with a look of agony I shall never forget. He could not swim and so could never reach her.

But at the first cry Joe had stripped off his coat and in a minute plunged in and swam steadily toward the spot where the little golden head went down.

He grasped her as she rose to the surface the second time, raised her head out of the water and slowly swam with her to the bank.

When I took her from his arms and laid her upon the grass, the beautiful face was white and still, but she had been in the water such a short time that a vigorous rubbing soon made her open her eyes and speak to us, and she was soon talking in her usual manner.

We wrapped her up as well as we could and sent her home with a neighbor who was passing in a wagon.

Joe ran home, changed his clothes and came back none the worse for his wetting.

After the bell rang I missed Joe and Tom from their seats.

The back door was ajar, and I looked out.

There stood Tom, with tears in his eyes, holding both Joe's hands.

"Can you ever forgive me?" he was saying. "I have been too hateful for anything, but I'm awfully sorry, Joe. If you'll forgive me, I'll be a better fellow after this. If Pearl had been drowned, I don't know what I would have done. Oh, Joe, I thought I would die when I saw her go under the water. I can't ever thank you enough!"

"I don't want any thanks," said Joe, putting his hand on Tom's shoulder. "It is all right. I was glad to do it. Don't say anything more about it, please."

They talked a few minutes longer, but I did not hear what they were saying. Then they remembered that the

bell had rung, and they came into the schoolhouse.

From that day Tom was a different boy. He was quiet and kind with the other pupils, and he and Joe were fast friends. He grew earnest and manly from seeing Joe's honest, upright life.

When the term closed, I came to my eastern home and after a few years entirely lost track of my pupils. I did not know whither they had drifted or what they were doing, though I often wondered.

In the fall of 1890 I took a trip along the Pacific coast and one Sunday morning, in company with a friend, went to one of the finest churches I had seen in that locality.

As the minister began to speak I thought I saw something familiar in his face and manner, but could not place him. He gave one of the most earnest, eloquent sermons to which I had ever listened.

I sat and wondered where I could have seen that man before. Suddenly it came to me. It was the look and manner of my pupil of years ago, Joe Morton.

I waited to speak to him and was invited to call at his home the next day. And there I found him the same Joe in heart, nobly, tenderly caring for his feeble, white haired mother and invalid father.

He has made for himself a name not soon to be forgotten in the state in which he lives. He is a strength and inspiration to his friends. He has written several books that stand high in the literature of our country, and once he was only a ragged, barefooted boy. What may you not accomplish if you stand for the right and "try, try again?"—Golden Days.

Why Girls Can't Throw Straight.

The difference between a girl's throwing and a boy's is this—the boy crooks his elbow and reaches back with the upper part of his arm nearly at right angles with his body, and the forearm at about an angle of 45 degrees. The direct act of throwing is accomplished by bringing the arm back with a sort of snap, working every joint of the arm from shoulder to wrist. The girl throws with her whole arm rigid, the boy with his whole arm relaxed. Why this marked and unmistakable difference exists may be explained by the fact that the collar bone in the feminine anatomy is some inches longer and set some inches lower down than in the masculine frame. The long, crook, awkward bone interferes with the full and free use of the arm. That is the reason why a girl cannot throw a stone with any certainty of hitting the object she intends to strike.—Family Herald.

The Sketch Was Incomplete.

Maggie was having her drawing lesson, and one day her governess sat down in a chair and told Maggie to try if she could make a sketch of her.

After a time she walked across to see how the sketch was getting on.

"Why, Maggie," she exclaimed, "you've drawn me standing beside the chair instead of sitting down!"

Maggie looked dreadfully hurt.

"But I hadn't got to that yet," she explained. "I was just going to bend you down when you came and looked."

PLAYING ROBIN.

A True Story of How Two Little Girls Got Enough Cherries.

Grandpa saw the two little girls walking toward the cherry tree. "Don't pick my cherries," said he sharply as he hurried into the house.

The little girls looked soberly at each other, then at the beautiful cherry tree.

"Let's go to the barn," said Jessie.

"Let's play under the cherry tree," said Beatrice. "We needn't pick his old cherries."

"I can climb this tree!" cried Jessie.

"So can I," said Beatrice, "just as easy. Let us do it and play we are robins."

They fetched a long fence board and placed one end against the tree and so managed to scramble at last upon the large branches. Here they sat, swinging their feet and singing, for several happy minutes. But above them, high in the tree, the cherries looked red, much redder than they had looked from the ground.

"I tell you what," said Beatrice. "Let's climb up to that bough yonder, and we can reach up and eat cherries like robins do. Then grandpa will never know. I think grandpa is selfish."

Jessie looked first at Beatrice and then at the cherries. "He is selfish," she said. And the two girls climbed higher and soon were pulling down the twigs with their shining fruit.

It was slow work for the eager little mouths to eat the pulp and leave the pits and stems on the twigs, but they ate a great many cherries. The breeze blew the branch out of their reach, and, stretching up to catch it, one girl lost her footing and fell against the other. The slender branch snapped, and down through the boughs they crashed to the ground.

"Oh, oh, oh!" they screamed. "I'm most killed!" wailed Beatrice.

"My foot is all broke to pieces!" cried Jessie. They could not rise for pain.

Grandpa ran to them. "Oho, I see," said he sternly, but after helping Beatrice to the house he carried Jessie to her home. Each had a sprained ankle, which kept them indoors for more than a week.

When Jessie came to see Beatrice for the first time after the accident, the two little girls sat soberly on the porch. They looked at the beautiful cherry tree with its broken limb.

"I don't want to play robin, do you?" asked Jessie.

"No," said Beatrice, "and I don't want cherries when grandpa says not. They were not ripe."

"No," said Jessie; "I was awful sick of 'em."

"I was, too," chimed in Beatrice. "I b'lieve I most died!"

"Your grandpa wasn't selfish," said Jessie.

"No, indeed," assented Beatrice.

They looked at the tree and gave a great sigh.

"Well," said Jessie cheerfully, "let's go to the barn and play we are hens!" And away they ran.—Edna G. Hawley in Brooklyn Eagle.

HOW HE WORKED UP.

Story of the Boyhood of One Who Is Now a Famous Astronomer.

One day many years ago a bright boy found employment in a photograph gallery in Nashville, Tenn. His wages were small, but he took good care of them, and in course of time he had saved up a snug little sum of money. One day a friend, less thrifty than he, came to him with a long face and asked for a loan of money, offering a book as security. Although the other knew there was little probability of his ever being repaid, he could not refuse the request.

"Here is the money. Keep your book and repay me when you can."

The grateful lad went away in such haste that he left the book behind. The kind youth examined the volume with curiosity. It was a work on astronomy by Lick, and it so fascinated him that he sat up all night studying it. He had never had anything which so filled him with delight. He determined to learn all that he could about the wonders of the heavens and began thenceforth to read everything he

could obtain relating to astronomy.

The next step was to buy a small spyglass, and night after night he spent most of the hours on the roof of his house studying the stars. He secured, second hand, the tube of a large spyglass, into which he fitted an eyepiece, and sent to Philadelphia for an object glass. By and by he obtained a five inch glass, which, as you know, is an instrument of considerable size.

Meanwhile he worked faithfully in the shop of the photographer, but his nights brought him rare delight, for he never wearied of tracing out the wonders and marvels of the worlds around us. With the aid of his large spyglass he discovered two comets before they were seen by any of the professional astronomers, whose superior instruments were continually scanning the heavens in search of the celestial wanderers. This exploit, you may well suppose, made the boy famous. He was invited by the professors in Vanderbilt university to go thither and see what he could do with their six inch telescope. In the course of the following four years he discovered six comets. He was next engaged by the Lick observatory. With the aid of its magnificent instrument he discovered eight comets and last summer astonished the world by discovering the fifth satellite of Jupiter. He invented a new method of photographing the nebulae in the milky way and has shown an originality approaching genius in his work in star photography. Perhaps you have already guessed the name of this famous astronomer, which is Professor E. E. Barnard, now in charge of the Yerkes observatory of Chicago university, and this is the story of how he worked up.—Chicago Record-Herald.

AN INSTRUCTIVE GAME.

It Will Teach Boys and Girls to Know the Flags of All Nations.

In a certain company of grown up and well educated people not long ago a prize of \$10 was offered to any one who could give a brief description or even name the colors of fifteen different national flags. Every member of the company tried to do it, and every one failed.

Now, there is no particular advantage in a practical way in being familiar with the flags of all nations, but there is satisfaction in knowing things, especially if they are things that the average person does not know. Is there a boy or girl among our readers, for example, that would not be glad to be able to identify every national flag on sight? This pretty recess or home game will help you to acquire this knowledge.

Like most of the instructive games, it requires some preparation. In all the large dictionaries and in many encyclopedias and gazetteers may be found all the flags of the nations, printed in colors, and they are usually printed on a page all together. Let some one who has a box of water colors paint the flags on a sheet of white cardboard, putting a number under each flag instead of the name of the country. Then as many sheets of paper should be prepared as there are persons to take part in the game, with numbers down the left hand margin of each sheet.

When you are ready to play the game, give a sheet of paper to each player, tack the cardboard up in plain view and allow, say, half an hour's time for the players to write opposite to the numbers the names of the nations that belong there. No. 1, for example, will be the United States; No. 2, Great Britain; No. 3, France; No. 4, Russia; No. 5, Italy, and so on.

When the time limit has expired, let the leader of the game collect the papers and check them off by a key which he or she has for that purpose,

and the player that has the most correct numbers wins the game. If the game is played at home, a prize may be offered—say, a small United States flag made of silk.

It is not necessary that the flags should be drawn on the cardboard in a really artistic way, though the more neatly it be done the better.

Tree Albums.

A novel and instructive collection is that of bark, leaves and blossoms of trees. There are very few boys who have more than a passing acquaintance with the trees growing in their own neighborhood. Most boys know a walnut tree when they see it, but if they were to take a walk through the woods and attempt to name the trees they would not go very far before discovering their ignorance. One way of learning the trees is by collecting specimens of bark, leaves and blossoms and studying them. Suppose you get some pasteboard or stout paper and cut it into sheets, say, eight inches long and five wide. Give one sheet to each kind of a tree and upon it paste a piece of the bark, a leaf and a blossom. A piece of bark about three inches long and two inches wide would be of good size. The blossoms should be pressed and dried before they are attached to the sheet. If the leaves are small, a little twig of several leaves may be used. If there is anything remarkable about the under side of the leaf, one leaf should be placed with the upper side upward. Sheets so arranged can be sent through the mail, so that boys scattered over the country may supply one another with specimens.—American Boy.

Mamma's Doll.

This old fashioned dolly,
In this odd little chair,
I loved very dearly
Her blue eyes and real hair.
I played with my dolly,
As you're playing now;
I took her out walking;
She made a nice bow.
She does look old fashioned
In her camel's hair shawl,
Her quaint little bonnet,
Silk ruffles and all.
Grandma sent her today,
And you greet her with joy;
I'm so glad you like her
And think her a new toy.
Where has she been resting
All this lone time?
Way up in New Hampshire
Among the sweet pines.
What do you say, dear,
I play with her too?
"Sit down on the floor,
Now, mamma, please do."
Yes, I'll play little girl
Once again, just for fun.
Come, my own darling,
Our play has begun.

THEIR TWO WAYS ...OF TEACHING

"Susie," said George, "I found that cat curled up in the bathtub again, and I won't stand it. I hate cats."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" asked his sister. "If you and the servants would only remember to shut the door when you come out of the bathroom, Malta would soon get out of the habit of sleeping in the tub."

"I'll fix her," said George. "I'll teach her a lesson. See if I don't."

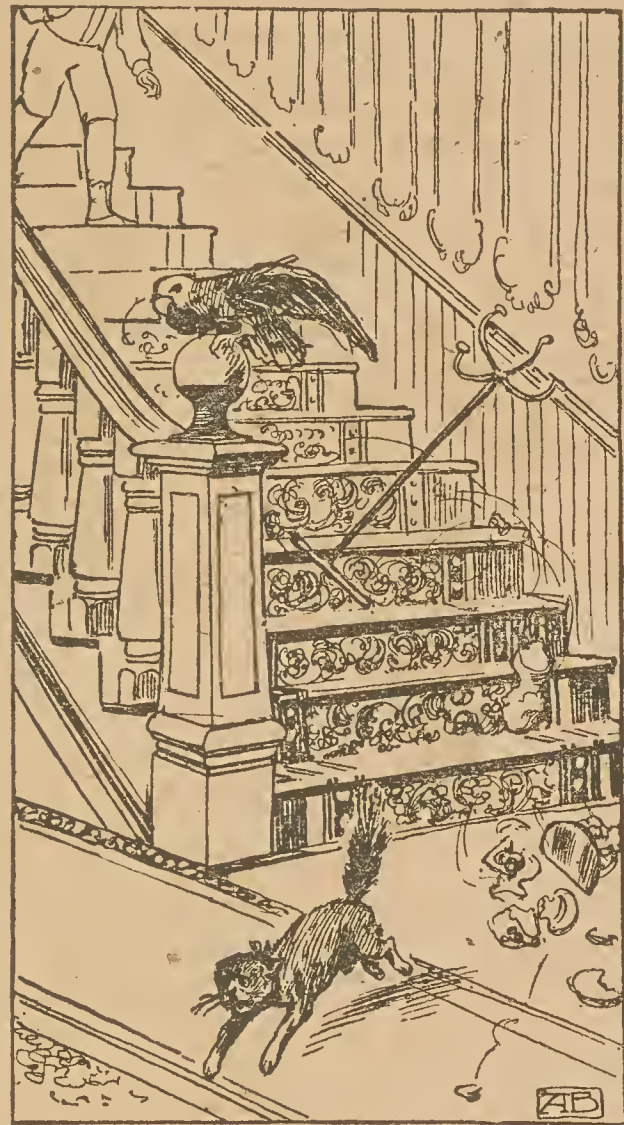
"You must not do anything to hurt her. Remember that all the rest of us are fond of Malta. Mother would not forgive you if you harmed her pet. Don't forget, George, that you and I are in charge of her as well as of the rest of the household while mother and father are away."

It was rather an odd fancy that Malta had taken to spend her leisure hours in the bathtub.

When she was ready to take her ease in the tub, she did not linger by the

way, but made a leap to its edge and, without a pause, another down into the tub. She was not one of the cautious ones that look before they leap, and George set his trap assured that Malta would certainly fall into it.

He turned the water on until the bottom of the tub was covered to a depth of four or five inches. Then he sat down in the bathroom and waited till Malta came along to take her usual



THEY WENT TUMBLING DOWN THE STAIRS TOGETHER.

nap. She came, made her usual leap into the tub and in a second was scrambling out again, squalling, dripping, terrified. Nor was her terror lessened by the dreadful caterwauling and scattering that George set up behind her.

She went flying through the sewing room and out through the door at the head of the front staircase, striking in her wild leaps a stand whereon sat a dignified parrot. A screaming Polly and a clattering stand went thumping down the stairs together. By the time they reached the bottom they were accompanied by the fragments of a handsome bracket and bust that ornamented the landing.

Meanwhile Malta continued her flight into her absent mistress' bedroom. Here she knocked over a small table with a valuable china vase that stood on it, together with other bric-a-brac. By the time Susie had arrived to pick up the pieces Malta had disappeared. An hour or two later she was found curled up inside her mistress' best winter bonnet in the depths of the closet. What the velvet and feathers looked like after their wet crushing may be imagined.

"Never mind," said George, gazing ruefully at the destruction, "Malta has been taught a lesson anyhow. I'll bet she will never trouble that tub again."

"It was rather a costly lesson, though," said Susie demurely. "We can hardly afford \$50 a lesson for cats."

Rather costly and rather fleeting as well. For a few days Malta did not venture near the tub, but the memory of her tribulations soon faded, and she took possession of it again.

"It is my turn now to teach Malta a lesson," said Susie as George stormed and threatened. "I will try my way, and we shall see which is better."

She began by trying to keep the bathroom door shut. That was the simplest solution of the trouble, but with a careless boy and several servants going in and out for water this could not be done. Malta was on the watch, and the moment the door was left open she leaped to her favorite place.

Then Susie, who was also watching, at once lifted her up again and carried her into the sewing room, where, gently stroking her, she read a serious lecture on the naughtiness of her bathtub ways. Malta's gentle eyes were fixed mournfully on her young mistress' face. She knew she was being scolded, but she did not know for what.

But after a few days of similar treatment Malta began to connect the scolding and the bathtub. She loved Susie and did not want to displease her. So from the moment that this idea that the tub and the scolding went together found place in her little brain Malta deserted her favorite haunt. She could not even be coaxed to enter the bathroom.

Which way of teaching a lesson do you think was the better?—Helen Harcourt in Philadelphia Times.



The human body contains a complete sewerage system in which poisonous and disease producing refuse is constantly gathering and jeopardizing the health. The same rule which applies to municipal sanitation will also apply to personal sanitation, and the danger of disease may be forestalled by flushing out this sewerage system with an excess of water, says G. T. Palmer, M. D., in Good Housekeeping. Just as truly as the gathering of filth from the city in the "sewerage veins" endangers the lives of the inhabitants, so the poisons generated by the bodily metabolism, collected in the excretory organs, will jeopardize the lives of the millions of inhabitants of the body—the living cells. Every action of muscle or of nerve is accompanied by the destruction of cells which if not eliminated will accumulate like clinkers.

Aside from the mere "choking of the flues" we must bear in mind that the body is constantly generating poisons which if eliminated freely will do no harm, but which if retained will be productive of disease. Such a poison is uric acid, which is charged justly with causing rheumatism, gout, constant headaches, dizziness and a train of other symptoms, and it must be seen that if the accumulation of refuse is the cause of such conditions the logical means of cure is its elimination. Other "products of metabolism" create their own types of disease, and all may be prevented by the free use of water.

A beginning of kidney trouble lies in the fact that people, especially women, do not drink enough water. They pour down tumblers of ice water as an accompaniment to a meal, but that is worse than no water, the chill preventing digestion and indigestion being an indirect promoter of kidney disease. A tumbler of water sipped in the morning immediately on rising and another at night are recommended by physicians. Try to drink as little water as possible with meals, but take a glassful half an hour to an hour before eating. This rule persisted in day after day, month after month, the complexion will improve and the general health likewise. Water drunk with meals should be sipped as well as taken sparingly.

BACTERIA AS FERTILIZER.

Agricultural Department Thinks It Has Solved a Problem.

How to do away with the use of artificial fertilizers compounded from the nitrates of Peru and other dry

countries and thus anticipate the nitrate famine predicted by many scientists is a problem which the United States agricultural department thinks it has succeeded in solving.

If its ideas and methods stand the test of use, as there is every reason to believe that they will, the farmer of the future instead of spending time and money for expensive fertilizers brought from the ends of the earth will merely empty the contents of a test tube into a barrel of water, let it stand overnight, soak his seeds in it and then plant them. The result will be even better, says Crittenden Marriott in the National, than that obtained from the older and more costly methods now in vogue.

Ballooning Across the Sahara.

A journey across the Sahara by balloon is being discussed by French aeronauts. M. Deburau is very anxious to attempt a journey from Tunis to the Niger, the winds permitting. Count Castillon de Saint-Victor, another French aeronaut, proposes to accompany him. Financial difficulties arise, however. To dispatch a balloon large enough to carry several aeronauts would entail a cost of about \$60,000. It is therefore proposed to make a trial journey with a balloon controlled by an automatic device, this meaning an expenditure of but \$4,000.

HALF PROFIT ON GOOD SELLERS 50%

SEND your reference for our 50p.c. series containing stamps rarely seen on approval sheets. Better write early. Monthly prizes to agents. Also advice and exceptional assistance to the best agent in each locality.

COLUMBIAN STAMP CO.

85 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

COLLECTORS

If you have any duplicates of U. S. postage, revenues or match and medicine that cat. 5c or over you should try Garrison's Stamp Exchange. I have some fine revenues in the exchange now. Send in a sheet and give it a trial. No torn, damaged or questionable stamps of any kind accepted. F. GARRISON, Peekskill, NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE Selections on approval. References required. Foreign stamps, new issues, sets, etc. ALFRED E. COLE, Plainfield, N. J.

Some Bargains!!

Any of the following sent prepaid on receipt of price:

Complete sets of War, used, only	\$1.87
15 var. of unused foreign postal cards	.19
8 var. unused, Porto Rico, postal cards	.11
10 var. old paper money	.19
1 sheet of three \$1 Hungarian Fund notes	.13
Salvador 1890 or '91, complete sets unused	.33
100 assorted stamps, catalogue over \$4	.99
1000 mixed U. S. stamps	.17
1000 unused Cuban stamps, 2 kinds only	.61
100 assorted unused Porto Rico post cards	.49
100,000 mixed U. S. stamps sent by express for 3.49	

PRINTING OFFICE for sale or exchange. Address—

J. E. HANDSHAW

Smithtown Branch

NEW :: :: YORK

500 U. S. Stamps, all OBSOLETE. PRICE, 30 CENTS.

This packet contains duplicates.

1,000 EUROPEAN STAMPS, Well Mixed, Postpaid, 25 Cts. This lot contains duplicates.

A. BULLARD & CO., Sta. A, Boston, Mass.

THE YOUTH'S REALM,

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine, for Both Young and Old.

PUBLISHED BY

A. BULLARD & CO.,
446 Tremont Street,
BOSTON, - - MASS.

TERMS: 35c PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
SPECIAL EDITION, Heavy paper
50c PER YEAR.

Entered at the post office, Boston, Mass., as second-class mail matter Jan. 16, 1897.

ADVERTISING RATES

10c per line, 90c per inch, 45c per 1-2 inch in advance. Forms close with of preceding month.

WORTH-REPEATING SERIES NUMBER 1.

PECK'S BAD BOY

Revised, with the objectionable parts omitted.

(To Be Continued.)

CHAPTER XXI.

HIS PA STABBED.

"I hear you had burglars over to your house last night," said the grocery man to the bad boy as he came in and sat on the counter right over a little gimlet hole, where the grocery man had fixed a darning needle so that by pulling a string the needle would fly up through the hole and run into the boy about an inch. The grocery man had been laying for the boy about two days, and now that he had got him right over the hole the first time it made him laugh to think how he would make him jump and yell, and as he edged off and got hold of the string the boy looked unconscious of impending danger. The grocery man pulled and the boy sat still. He pulled again and again, and finally the boy said:

"Yes, it is reported that we had burglars over there. Oh, you needn't pull that string any more. I heard you was setting a trap for me, and I put a piece of board inside my pants and thought I would let you exercise yourself. Go ahead if it amuses you. It don't hurt me."

The grocery man looked sad, and then smiled a sickly sort of a smile at the failure of his plan to puncture the boy, and then he said: "Well, how was it? The policeman didn't seem to know much about the particulars. He said there was so much deviltry going on at your house that nobody could tell when anything was serious, and he was inclined to think it was a put up job."

"Now let's have an understanding," said the boy. "Whatever I say, you are not to give me away. It's a go, is it? I have always been afraid of you, because you have a sort of decayed egg look about you. You are like a peck of potatoes with the big ones on top, a sort of a strawberry box with the bottom raised up, so I have thought you would go back on a fellow. But if you won't give this away, here goes. You see, I heard Ma tell Pa to bring up another bottle of liniment last night. When Ma has a pain anywhere, she just uses liniment for all that is out, and a pint bottle don't last more than a week. Well, I told my chum, and we laid for Pa. This liniment Ma uses is offul hot and almost blisters. Pa went to the Langtry show and did not get home till 11 o'clock, and me and my chum decided to teach Pa a lesson. I don't think it is right for a man to go to the theaters and not take his wife or his little boy.

"So we concluded to burgle Pa. We agreed to lay on the stairs, and when he

came up my chum was to hit him on the head with a dried bladder, and I was to stab him on his breast pocket with a stick and break the liniment bottle and make him think he was killed.

"It couldn't have worked better if we had rehearsed it. We had talked about burglars at supper time and got Pa nervous, so when he came up stairs and was hit on the head with the bladder the first thing he said was 'Burglars, by mighty,' and he started to go back, and I hit him on the breast pocket, where the bottle was, and then we rushed by him down stairs, and I said in a stage whisper, 'Guess he's a dead man,' and we went down cellar and up the back stairs to my room and undressed. Pa hollered to Ma that he was murdered, and Ma called me, and I came down in my night shirt, and the hired girl she came down, and Pa was on the lounge, and he said his life blood was fast ebbing away. He held his hand on the wound and said he could feel the warm blood trickling clear down to his boots.

"I told Pa to stuff some tar into the wound, such as he told me to put on my lip to make my mustache grow, and Pa said: 'My boy, this is no time for trifling. Your Pa is on his last legs. When I came up stairs, I met six burglars, and I attacked them and forced four of them down and was going to hold them and send for the police when two more that I did not know about jumped on me, and I was getting the best of them when one of them struck me over the head with a crowbar and the other stabbed me to the heart with a butcher knife. I have received my death wound, my boy, and my hot southern blood, that I offered up so freely for my country in her time of need, is passing from my body, and soon your Pa will be only a piece of poor clay. Get some ice and put on my stomach and all the way down, for I am burning up.'

"I went to the water pitcher and got a chunk of ice and put inside Pa's shirt, and while Ma was tearing up an old skirt to stop the flow of blood I asked Pa if he felt better and if he could describe the villains who had murdered him. Pa gasped and moved his legs to get them cool from the clotted blood, he said, and he went on: 'One of them was about 6 foot high and had a sandy mustache. I got him down and hit him on the nose, and if the police find him his nose will be broke. The second one was thick set and weighed about 200. I had him down, and my boot was on his neck, and I was knocking two more down when I was hit. The thickset one will have the mark of boot heels on his throat. Tell the police when I'm gone about the boot heel marks.'

"By this time Ma had got the skirt tore up, and she stuffed it under Pa's shirt right where he said he was hit, and Pa was telling us what to do to settle his estate, when Ma began to smell the liniment, and she found the broken bottle in his pocket and searched Pa for the place where he was stabbed, and then she began to laugh, and Pa got mad and said he didn't see as a deathbed scene was such an almighty funny affair, and then she told him he was not hurt, but that he had fallen on the stairs and broke his bottle and that there was no blood on him, and he said, 'Do you mean to tell me my body and legs are not bathed in human gore?' And then Pa got up and found it was only the liniment.

"He got mad and asked Ma why she didn't fly around and get something to take that liniment off his legs, as it was eating them right through to the bone. And then he saw my chum put his head in the door, with one gallus hanging down, and Pa looked at me, and then he said, 'Look a here, if I find out it was you boys that put up this job on me, I'll make it so hot for you that you will think liniment is ice cream in comparison.' I told Pa it didn't look reasonable that me and my chum could be six burglars 6 feet high, with our noses broke

and boot heel marks on our neck, and Pa he said for us to go to bed all fired quick and give him a chance to rinse off that liniment, and we retired. Say, how does my Pa strike you as a good, single handed liar?" and the boy went up to the counter, while the grocery man went after a scuttle of coal.

In the meantime one of the grocery man's best customers—a deacon in the church—had come in and sat down on the counter over the darning needle, and as the grocery man came in with the coal the boy pulled the string and went out door and tipped over a basket of rutabagas, while the deacon got down off the



counter with his hands clasped and anger in every feature and told the grocery man he could whip him in two minutes. The grocery man asked what was the matter, and the deacon hunted up the source from whence the darning needle came through the counter, and as the boy went across the street the deacon and the grocery man were rolling on the floor, the grocery man trying to hold the deacon's fists while he explained about the darning needle and that it was intended for the boy. How it came out the boy did not wait to see.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD.

Many Ingenious Methods by Which Timber Is Kept From Decay.

On South street are several concerns whose business is the preservation of wood, says the Vancouver correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Each has its own favorite method, and each experiments more or less toward obtaining better and cheaper systems. The problem is very involved and is full of rich reward for successful inventors. "I have been in the business twenty years," said a member of one of these houses, "and although in that time the trade has progressed considerably, yet still much remains to be done, and whoever does it efficiently will make a large fortune. In spite of the substitution of iron and steel for wood in house and bridge building and in the construction of ships, piers and other structures the consumption of wood increases yearly.

"All wood decays, and its value depends chiefly upon its durability. The element of decay is only one factor in the durability. Besides decay there is the destruction of wood by teredos and other marine creatures and in tropical countries by the white ants and other forms of insect life. The simplest method of preservation is charring. Every old farmer knows that if he burns the end of a chestnut post in the fire until it is covered with a thin coat of charcoal it will last from ten to thirty years longer when set in the ground than if put there in its normal condition.

"The only process which seems absolutely efficient is to charge the wood with some poisonous fluid which is antiseptic, nonvolatile and permanent. Solutions of zinc, iron, copper, arsenic and mercury have been tried and have given good results. The best were ob-

tained by forcing through the pores of the wood a strong solution of the double chloride of ammonia and mercury. After the wood was charged it was laid aside to dry, during which operation the ammonia and the water evaporated, leaving the corrosive sublimate uniformly distributed through the ligneous tissue. This made the lumber proof against any form of animal life.

"Why is it not universally used? The cost. It requires a heavy pressure and expensive apparatus, and the mercury itself is worth something like 50 cents a pound."

Snailology.

According to the London Spectator, one of the current medical fads among the English laboring classes is the following: Snails crawling up a church wall are caught—those crawling down possess no virtue—placed in a pan with a little water and boiled, being stirred meanwhile with a quill plucked from a black crow. When the mixture has boiled down to the consistency of a salve, it is ready for use. When rubbed on the soles of the feet, it is a sure preventive of disease, being especially efficient in the case of what is locally known as "hinfooenzy." It is also valuable in strengthening weak spines. Snails, whether raw or cooked is not evident, are also considered a valuable remedy for consumption.

AN ALBUM

CONTAINING FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS FREE TO ALL; ALSO OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS of thousands of bargains in sets, packets, collections, etc.

AGENTS WANTED, 50 per cent

commission and Purchase Tickets good for our big U. S. album. A new plan worth investigating at once. Large variety of stamps to select from.

PACKETS etc. 75 all dif., Egypt etc., 15c. 125 all dif., 25c. 25 dif. Brit. Colon., N. Brunswick etc., 20c. 30 dif U. S. 25c. 105 foreign, some duplicates, Constantinople &c., 10c. 500 mixed for sheets, fine, \$1.00. 500 U. S., all obsolete, 30c. 1000 foreign, 25c. 50 rare Mex. revs., \$1. 20 Civil War revs., 45c. *10 Cuba 12c. *10 Pto. Rico, 14c. 11 Austria '91, 1 50k, 10c. *4 Pto. Rico postals, 10c. Climax illust. album, holding nearly 2500 stamps, 25c. Better one, 35c. A good album, 18c. One for U. S. only, 25c. International album \$1.50; full cloth, 2.50. Complete guide, "How to Collect Stamps," illustrated, 15c.

15c. Scott's catalogue, 58c. 150 Foreign Money Tables, 8c. Prices we pay for foreign stamps, 11c. 8c. Prices we pay for nearly 275 U. S., 5c. 1 rice we pay for U. S. revs., 5c. 1 the 3 cats., 12c. 1 rice we pay for U. S. coins, 8c. 12 Approval books ruled to hold 40 stamps, 10c. To hold 80, 15c doz. To hold 160, 20c doz. 40 Midget approval sheets to hold 1 to 10 stps, 10c. 25 Blank sheets to hold 25 stps, 10c. 12 sheets to hold 60 stps, 10c. 13x 1000 hinges already bent for use; something new; 10c. Gum paper 4c sheet. Perforation gauge with millimeter scale, 5c. Watermark revealer, 5c. Pocket microscope, 17c; with compass, 30c. 25 printed envelopes for packets of stamps, 7c; 100, 25c. 25 better envelopes, 9c; 100, 29c. 25 printed envelopes for coin collectors, 10c. Dealer's stock of stamps, albums, etc., \$1.15; better, \$2.65.

Buy of the publishers & importers and save money.

A. BULLARD & COMPANY

446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

SCOTT'S POSTAL CARD AND LETTER CARD

Catalogue, illustrated with over 1000

engravings, POST FREE, 25 CENTS.

BOYS AND GIRLS

WANTED everywhere to act as agents for the Realm.

50 per cent commission.

Send 8c for outfit and we will give you free besides, one package containing: 100 foreign stamps, Jamaica etc., 1 set 8 Japanese stamps, 1 pocket stamp album, 4 blank approval sheets, 1 sample best gum paper, 1 perforation gauge, 1 millimeter scale, 1 set 8 obsolete U. S. stamps and revs., and our bargain lists. Write at once before we withdraw this big offer.

A. BULLARD & COMPANY

446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Fined For Bad Grammar.

A New Orleans school has adopted a very unique way of correcting the bad English used in the schools. There is placed in the center of the schoolroom a little iron bank. For every three errors in speech the one guilty of them must put a cent in the bank. A large record book is kept on the desk near the bank, and every time a mistake is made the exact phrase used, the time of the mishap and the name of the offender are placed on a line in the book, something like the following:

I seen him. Julia —, 10:23 a. m., Jan. 17.

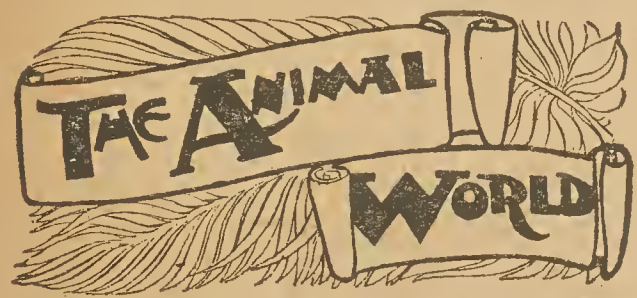
She done it. Hazel —, 1:34 p. m., Dec. 20.

I haven't saw her. Mabel —, 8:45 a. m., Feb. 2.

This puts the pupils on record and has proved to be a very effective plan. Some of the pupils put in a nickel at a time so that they will have fifteen errors to their credit. They feel safer if they are on the good side of the bank. Strange to say, nobody complains or contests the right to fine. The money collected goes toward the purchase of books or for some other general benefit.

The Smallest Vertebrate.

The *Mistichthys luzonensis* of the Philippines averages a half inch in length. This fish is scooped up in quantities and used as food. It belongs to the goby family.



The exploring party from the University of California which has been spending some time in the Humboldt mountains between Lovelocks and Mill City, Nev., has been remarkably successful. Ten large boxes of limestone block have been received at the university, which represent more specimens of the Nevadan ichthyosaurus than are to be found altogether in the museums of the world. The fossils have been sent to the university imbedded in the stone, and it will take from six months to a year to chisel them out of their matrix and prepare them for further study.

The men who made the collection were Vance C. Osmont, instructor in crystallography, and Chung Yu Wang, a Chinese postgraduate student in geology. The two left Berkeley a short time ago and joined a party from Leland Stanford university which was in charge of Professor James Perrin Smith in search of ammonites of the triassic period. The University of California men found their specimens in the middle triassic.

The university has sent another expedition to Shasta county to continue the search for other saurian remains which was begun last year. Professor Merriam, V. C. Osmont, W. T. Shaller and Eustace Furlong compose the party, and they will return about Aug. 1, bringing, it is hoped, material which will connect the Nevada saurian remains with vertebrates of an earlier formation. The money for the present expedition has been supplied by a woman from Oakland who is interested in paleontological research.

The Pressure of Light.

The idea that the waves of light produce a mechanical push or pressure was advanced years ago by Clerk Maxwell, but he could only offer theoretical proof. Recently Professor Lebedew of Moscow made an experimental dem-

onstration of the pressure of light. He employs a radiometer resembling the familiar Crookes radiometer, using a larger and more completely exhausted bulb, from which the heating effect, which is the principal agent in moving the Crookes vanes, is excluded. When the light falls upon the vanes, they are driven by it, and the intensity of the pressure thus revealed comes within 10 per cent of that calculated by Maxwell.

A New Vegetable Sweet.

A plant has been found in the northern part of Paraguay whose leaves contain a sweet substance. Small pieces will have the same effect as a large lump of sugar if dropped into a cup of tea or coffee. The stuff is not the same as sugar, though, because it is much stronger and cannot be fermented. The director of the Agronomical institute at Asuncion believes that its chemical nature is different from anything else now known. The herb is a rather common one, and the Germans in that part of the world are about to make some elaborate experiments in cultivating it for the market.



A most remarkable claim, the genuineness of which it is as yet impossible to test, says a cable dispatch published by the London Daily Mail from its Las Palmas correspondent, has been made by Senor Clemente Figueras, engineer of woods and forests in the Canary islands, for many years professor of physics at St. Augustine's college at Las Palmas.

It seems that for many years he has been working silently at a method of directly utilizing atmospheric electricity—that is to say, without chemicals or dynamos—and making a practical application of it without the need of employing any motive force.

A true revelation might rob him of his reward, and even now while he claims to have succeeded he is silent concerning the exact principles of his discovery. He asserts, however, he has invented a generator by which he can collect electric fluid so as to be able to store it and apply it for infinite purposes—for instance, in connection with shops, railways and manufactures.

He says he expects its effect will be a tremendous economic and industrial revolution. He will not give the key to the invention, but declares that the only extraordinary point about it is that it has taken so long to discover a simple scientific fact.

In addition to the discovery the Daily Mail says that, according to letters received in London from his friends in Tenerife, Senor Figueras has constructed a rough apparatus by which, in spite of its small size and defects, he obtains a current of 550 volts, which he utilizes in his own house for lighting purposes and driving a motor of twenty horsepower.

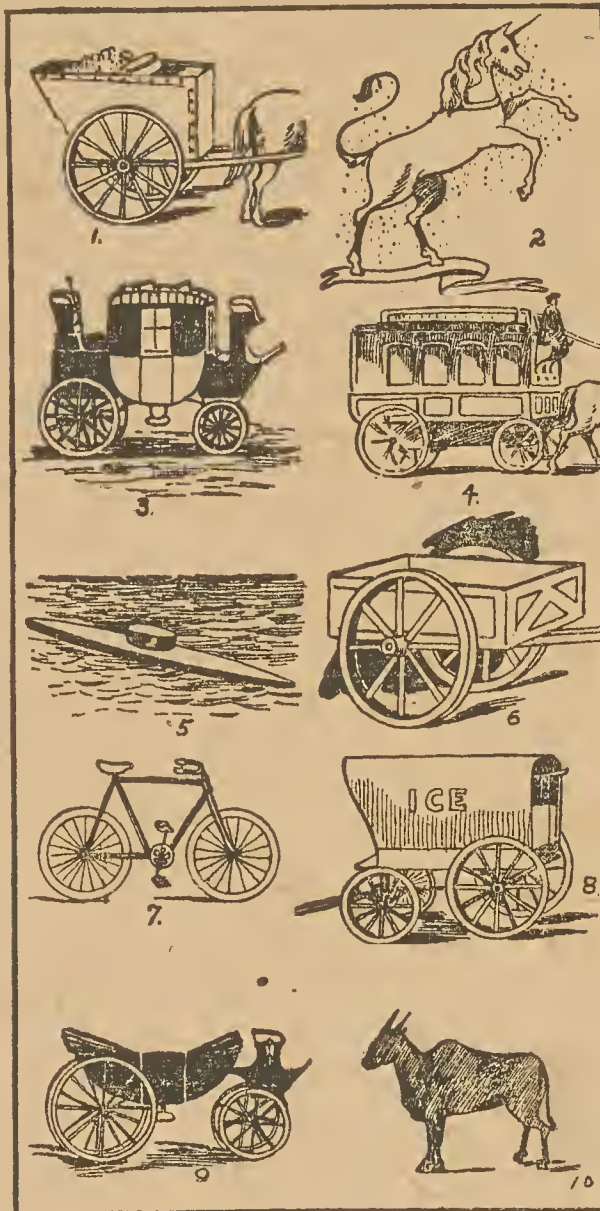
His inventions comprise a generator, a motor and a sort of governor or regulator, the whole apparatus being so simple that a child could work it.

**No. 198.—Word Hunt.**

Find the name of a famous modern painter and the chief subjects of his pictures. Use one letter from each

word to make the name and one letter from all but the last word to make the subjects.

1. Elegant. 2. Banishment. 3. Daniel. 4. Denmark. 5. Master. 6. Beautiful. 7. Message. 8. Mirror.

No. 199.—Illustrated Primal Acrostic.

When the ten objects in the above illustration have been rightly guessed and the names placed one below another in the order given, the initial letters will spell the name of a very common object in many large cities.—St. Nicholas.

No. 200.—Shakespeare Puzzle.

[Answer each question by a title of one of Shakespeare's plays.]

1. How shall I season the soup?
2. What do you call this small village in which you live?
3. From whom did you buy your Venetian glasses?
4. What howled so fearfully all night?
5. What have you to say of the success of the expedition that began so badly?
6. What do you call a yard for a quart?

No. 201.—Equality and Fraternity.

Two boys of marbles had a few. Says Tom to Dick, "Old chap, if you Give one to me I shall, I guess, Have twice the number you possess." "No, give me one of yours," Dick cried, "And we shall both be satisfied; I mean we each shall have the same." Well, Tom acceded to the claim. Now tell me quick, each lass and lad, How many marbles each one had, But try to work it in your head, Sans a, b, c or x, y, z.

No. 202.—Diamond.

1. A letter. 2. Not good. 3. Part of a tree. 4. A kind of meat. 5. Strand. 6. A period of time. 7. A letter.

No. 203.—Enigmatical Transdeletion.

I am the soul of what a few have much, of what many have little and of what some have none. Behead me and transpose what is left, and I become reality. Now curtail me and transpose what remains, and I make strong. Drop out my middle and transpose what is left, and I am a solemn observance. Behead me and again transpose me, and I am a bond. Curtail me and transpose again, and I am anything without intelligence. Delete one-half of me, and I am myself. What am I all the way through?

No. 204.—Letter Puzzle.

From the letters A, E, D, R, B form

three words, each containing all the letters and eight each containing four of the letters.

No. 205.—Noted Seas.

The sea that is a current of air
The sea that is calm.
The sea that is private.
The sea that is safe.
The sea that is a gull.
The sea that is a fit time.

A BIG OFFER



A BIG OFFER

A Free Offer of 25 CENTS

Is equivalent to the following proposition which we make you to-day. If you will send us the name and address of any reliable newsdealer in your town or neighborhood we will allow you for your trouble 25c towards a 35c yearly subscription to the REALM. That is, if you will send us the name and one dime, or 10c in unused stamps, we will send you, without any premiums, this paper for a whole year. Such an offer as this is not likely to last long, and as soon as this advertisement is withdrawn the offer will remain good no longer. Present subscribers may extend their subscriptions by remitting at once. Non-subscribers should embrace this opportunity to secure the REALM a whole year for only 10c, thus saving 25c by subscribing at once. Names of newsdealers in Boston and vicinity will not be accepted upon these terms. Send other names at once to **A. BULLARD & COMPANY** 446 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

FREE GIFTS for girls, men and women who will sell The Little Giant Ink Powder to their friends at 5c per package.

By simply mixing with water one package makes more than an ordinary ink bottle full of the best writing ink (jet black) in the world. We trust you with 10 packages to start. When sold, send us the money and we will forward you any premium for selling 50c worth or we will send, on receipt of the above amount, a 2nd lot of powders, if you wish to earn a more valuable premium, giving you credit for your first remittance. Or, if you prefer, we will pay you a cash commission of 40 per cent, in place of a premium. Return all ink you cannot sell in 14 days.

For selling 2 to 16 packages, we give rare collections of

postage stamps and many other things. For selling 8 pcks, a stamp album to hold 2000 stamps; for selling 12 pcks, 1000 best foreign stamps; for 20, Scott's Catalogue; for selling 10, big stamp and story paper one year. For selling various amounts we give typewriters, presses, rifles, cameras, telescopes, musical instruments, books, chemical wonder boxes, mineral collections, dynamos, watches, telephones, etc. Send for our complete

ILLUSTRATED PREMIUM LIST of hundreds of choice gifts, and 10 packages ink powder to sell. Address

THE FAY CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOX 82, STA. A, BOSTON, MASS.

For our reliability we refer you to the Editor of this paper.

A MILLION STAMPS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

If you will send us the names and addresses of young people in your neighborhood who are likely to be interested in the Youth's REALM, we will send you a packet of stamps (our own selection) for your trouble. The more names, the more stamps; but the names must be new to us, and a 1c STAMP MUST be sent for return postage. Names from Boston and vicinity not wanted. Address us at once.

A. BULLARD AND COMPANY 446 Tremont Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Mention the REALM when answering advs.

THE STAMP REALM

A REGULAR MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT, CONTAINING THE LATEST STAMP NEWS OF THE WORLD

We are giving away
500 GAMES, TRICKS, PUZZLES, STORIES, RECIPE MANUAL ETC., ETC., FREE
TO EACH PERSON. Not one game or one trick to each person, but an assortment of the above making **500 for each person**

and including—ILLUMINATED GAMES, such as Dominoes, Chess, Nine Men Morris, Fox and Geese, etc.; **Startling TRICKS of Sleight of Hand** for stage and parlor entertainment; **chapter of Conundrums**, the best you have ever seen; **PUZZLES**, with correct answers; **STORIES** for long evenings; **Recipe Manual** of trade secrets, telling how to make such articles as colored inks, glue, baking powder, bluing, paint, tooth powder, candy, etc. etc. One of these recipes originally sold for \$100.00. You have an opportunity to get rich making and selling the articles described here. Also some choice cooking recipes and hundreds of other useful and entertaining devices, including the magic age card; how to memorize dates and numbers by a wonderful discovery invaluable to teachers and scholars; deaf and dumb alphabet; some good experiments; etc., etc. Just think of it,

500 OF THE ABOVE FREE TO

500 EACH PERSON who sends only ten cents for a 3-months' trial subscription to our great paper for young and old. All we ask is that if you like the paper show it to your friends or speak a good word for us by way of an advertisement. This offer is to introduce ourselves to 100,000 new subscribers. If the above supply of games etc. become exhausted before you write to us, we will return your money. But we advise you to write at once to secure the above. ADDRESS—**THE STAMP REALM, Station A, Boston, Mass.**

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.



THE fall trade has started up earlier than usual and points to a good season. Not only is there a lively demand for sheets but the sheets are being retined empty.

A western firm paid \$845 for the old stamped papers remaining in the

San Francisco custom house, which is soon to be torn down.

ABOUT OUR MONTHLY CATALOGUE.

To save space, certain abbreviated descriptions have been used which need explanation.

Color abbreviations: ble., blue; blk., black; bwn., brown; choc., chocolate; grn., green; lav., lavender; lilc., lilac; orge., orange; ult., ultramarine; verm., vermilion; viol., violet; ylw., yellow; etc.

Italic letters denoting color, as *pink*, or *pink p*, mean that a stamp is printed in black on pink paper, etc., the color here referring to the paper only.

Oblong: as stamp wider than it is long.

Perf. means perforated; imperf., imperforated.

Sch. or schgd. means surcharged.

At the right of the catalogue there are two columns of figures which denote values. In the first column the price of an unused stamp is given; in the second, the used or cancelled stamp.

When on a single line a description is given of two or more stamps, the price to the right is for *each stamp*.

Prices are given at the end of each line only. These prices do not refer to any stamps described on the preceding or following lines.

Where no value is given the stamp or stamps on that line cannot, for certain reasons, be consistently priced.

We give an example below:

1c ble, 2 blk, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 15c, 1S
10c orge, 20c ble, 25c vermln 20 25

In this example the 1c blue, 2c black, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 12c, 15c and 1 shilling stamps have not been priced. The 10c orange, 20c blue and 25c vermilion, however, are *each* worth 20c unused, or 25c used. With the above in view, there will be no difficulty in understanding the catalogue.

THE MARKET

A PRICE CATALOGUE OF THE STAMPS OF ALL NATIONS.

COMPLETE TO THE DATE OF GOING TO PRESS.
WRITTEN FOR THE REALM. TO BE CONTINUED.

First column of prices is for new stamps, 2nd for used. When two or more stamps are listed on one line the price to the right is for each stamp.

GERMAN FORN OFFICES Continued

25pf, 50pf 25
1900; type 1900 issue Cameroons.
3pf brown, 5pf green 3
10pf carmine, 20 blue 8
25, 30, 40, 50, 80, 1M, 2, 3, 5M
German S. W. Africa.

1897-9; "Deutsch Sudwestafrika" on
'89 issue Germany. 3, 5, 10pf 8
20, 25, 50pf

1900. Type 1900 issue Cameroons.
3pf brown, 5pf green 3
10pf carmine, 20pf blue 8
25, 30, 40, 50, 80, 1M, 2, 3, 5M

Kiauchou; 1900; type 1900 issue Cameroons.
3pf brown, 5pf green 3
10pf carmine, 20pf blue 8

25, 30, 40, 50, 80, 1M, 2, 3, 5M
Levant; 1884; new value on '75 iss Germany.

10pa on 5pf, 20 on 10
1 1/4 pi on 25, 2 1/2 on 50, 1pi on 20
1pi on 20pf ultramarine 15 6

1889; new value on '89 issue Germany.
10 pa on 5pf green, 20 on 10 5
1pi on 20 pf ultramarine 2

1 1/4 on 25, 2 1/2 on 50
1900; new value on 1900 issue Germany.

10pa on 5 green, 20 on 10 4
1 pi on 20pf ultramarine 3

1 1/4 pi, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 25
Mariana; 1900; on '89 issue Germany.

3pf, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50
1900; type of 1900 issue Cameroons.

3pf brown, 5pf green 3
10pf carmine, 20pf ultramarine 8

25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf, 1M, 2, 3, 5M
Marshall Islands; "Marshall Inseln" on

'89 issue Germ'y; 3 bwn, 5 grn 12
10pf, 20, 25, 50pf

1900; type of 1900 issue Cameroons.
3pf brown, 5pf green 3

10pf carmine, 20 ultramarine 8
25, 30, 40, 50, 80pf, 1M, 2, 3, 5M

Morocco; 1900. On '89 issue Germany.
3c on 3pf bwn, 5c on 5pf 3

10c on 10pf, 25c on 25pf 8
30c on 25pf, 60c on 25pf 25

1900. On 1900 issue Germany.
3c on 3pf, 5c on 5pf 3

10c on 10pf 5
25c, 30, 35, 50, 60c, 1P

2P25c, 2P50c, 3P75c, 6P25c
Samoa; 1900; '89 issue Germany surcharged.

3pf bwn, 5pf grn, 10 carmine 15
20pf ble, 25 orge, 50 red bwn 35

1900; type of 1900 issue Cameroons.
3pf brown, 5pf green 3

10pf carmine, 20pf ultramarine 8
25pf, 30, 40, 50, 80, 1M, 2, 3, 5M

GIBRALTAR

1886; "Gibraltar" surchgd. on stamps of
Bermuda. 1/2p green, 2 1/2p blue 50
1p rose 30 30
2p, 4p, 5p, 1S

'86-98, 1/2 grn, 1 red similar 4 2
2p brown violet 40 40
2 1/2p light blue 3
4p, 6p, 1 Shilling
5c on 1/2p, 25c on 2p 35 35
10c on 1p rose 12 12
25c on 2 1/2p, 40c on 4p
50 on 6, 75 on 1S

'89-98; 5c grn, 10 rose 4 2
25c ultramarine, 2p viol&ble 4
40c bwn, 50 vio, 1p bwn&ble 20
75c grn, 1p bistre, 5p ble
2c olive, 4p bwn & grn 10
2p bk&red, 1S bwn&red 50
6p purple & red 20

1898; surchgd. "Morocco Agencies"
5c green 3
10c red, 20c olive 5
25c, 40c, 50c, 1p, 2p

GOLD COAST
1875-91; 1/2p bistre 1.25 1.25
1/2p green, 1p rose 5 2
1p blue, 2p green 45
2p gray, 2 1/2p bl&org 12 5
3p olive, 4p red vio, 6p org 8
1S purple, 2S brown
1p on 6p orange 7.50 2.00

'89-1902; 1/2p lilc&grn 3 2
1p lilac & carmine 4 2
2p " & vermln, 2 1/2p " 5
3p " & yellow 10
6p " & purple 20
1S grn&blk, 2S grn&carmine
1p on 2 1/2p, 1p on 6p 15

1902; head Edw. VII.
1/2p lilac & grn, 1p lilc & rose 4 2
2p " & orge, 2 1/2p lilac & blue 8 5
3p, 6p, 1S, 2, 5, 10, 20S

GREAT BRITAIN
1840-56; like 1st
cut but no let-
ters in upper cor-
ners. 1p blk 15
1p red 3
2p blue 8
'58-69; with let-
ters. 1p rose 1
2p blue 3
1847; 2nd cut; 1S green, cut square 75
Same, cut to shape 25
10p red brown, used, 2.50. Cut to shape 75
6p violet, similar, " 1.00. " " 30

1856-77; 4p
rose, no letters
in corners 6
4p red, white
letters 5
4p red, colored
letters 60

4p olive, colored letters in corners 50
6p lilac, no letters in corners 5
6p lilc, with " " 6

GREAT BRITAIN Continued.

'56-80; 1S green
no letters in cor-
ners 15
1S green, white
letters in cors. 10
1S green, colored
letters 15
1S salmon 30
1 1/2p red 10

'62-83, similar
to cut, 3p rose,
tiny letters in
corners 75
3p rose, like cut
white or color'd
letters in cors 3

'3d" surcharged on 3p 25
9p straw 15
9p " larger letters in corners 75
10p red brown 75
2S blue 12.00 50
5S rose 12.00 75

1870-83; various designs.
1/2p rose red 8 4
2 1/2p claret 1 25 4
2 1/2p ultramarine 75 2
6p brown, white letters in corners 5.00 20
6p gray, colored " 1.25 8
'6d" surcharged on 6p violet 35
8p bwn lilc or orge, 2S bwn, 10S slate, 1 1/2 lilc.

1880-84; various designs. 1/2p green 12 2
1/2p blue gray 8 1
1p red brown 8 2
1p lilac 4 1
1 1/2p red brown, 1 1/2p oblong, lilac 60 5
2p rose, 2p oblong, lilac 75 10
2 1/2p lilac, 3p lilac, 6p lilac, all oblong 6
3p rose, 6p gray 40
4p green, 5p grn, 1S grn, " " 15
9p green, oblong in shape 1.25 1.00
256p lilac, large size of stamp 10
5S rose, 10S slate or ble, 1 1/2 lilc, 5 1/2 orge
5S rose, colored letters in corners 15

1887-92; various designs.
1/2p vermilion, 1 1/2p violet & green 1
2p green & red, 2 1/2p violet 1

3p violet, yellow, 4 bwn&grn 1
4 1/2p red&grn, 9p ble & 1 lac 7
5p lilc & ble, 6p violt, rose 2
10p red & lilc, 1S green 8
1S red & green 3
1 1/2 green
1 1/2 brown violet

1902; 1/2p grn 1
1p carmine 1
1 1/2p viol&grn 1
2p grn & red 1
2 1/2p ble 1
3p vio&yellow 1
4p bwn&grn 2

6p dull violet 2
9p blue & lilac, 10p red & violet 6
1S red & green 3
2S6p violet, 5S red, 10S ble, 1 1/2 green

OFFICIAL; Reglr. issues surchd, the most
common being:
"I. R. OFFICIAL," 1p lilac, 1/2p vermln 2
" " King Edward VII, 1/2p grn, 2 1/2p ble 3
" " 1/2p grn or red, 1 lilc 4
Ditto, Edward VII, 1/2p grn, 1 red 3

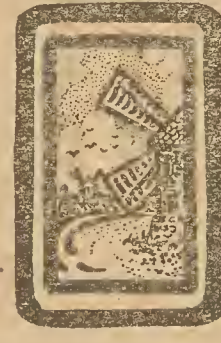
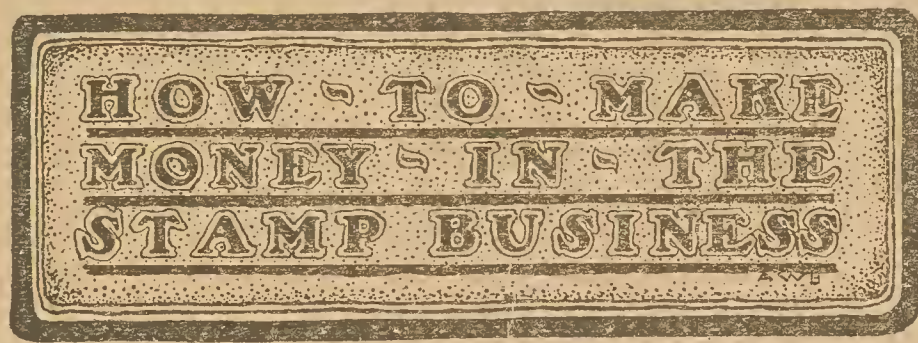
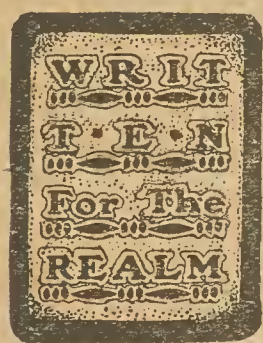
OFFICES IN THE LEVANT. Currency
in paras or piastres surchgd. on stamps of
Gt. Britain, the most common being:
40 pa violet, 40 pa Edw. VII., blue 3
80 pa lilac & blue 7

GREECE
'61-82; 1 l bwn, 5 grn, 20 ble 3
2 l bist, 30 rd bwn, 80 carmn 12
10 l orange 2
20 l rose 1
30 l light blue 60
40 l purple 6
40 l brown 25
60 l green 7.75 1.25

'86-92; 1 l bwn, 2 l bistre 2
5 l green, 10 l yellow 2
20 l carmine 1
25 l purple, 25 l blue 3
40 l purple 30
40 l blue 10
1 D gray 10

1896; Olympian Games issue.
Various sizes and designs.
Wrestlers: 1 l ochre, 2 rose 2
Athlete: 5 l lilac, 10 l slate 3
Vase: 20 l brown 3
25 l rose red, chariot 12 5
40 l purple, vase 20 12

60 l blk, chariot, used, 25c. 1D ble, arena 10
2D bistre, used, 40c. 5 D grn, 10 D brwn
1900; numerous surcharges have been placed
on most of above, the common ones being:
20 l on 25 l blue, 40 l on 2 l bistre 8
50 l on 40 l brown 10



The retail stamp business, like various other lines of trade, is dependent for its supply upon the wholesaler or jobber to a large extent. The wholesale dealer imports or purchases in this country stamps in lots too large to be handled by any one retail house. The stamps are sold in lots which the retail merchant can use and often make a good profit on. Not always is this the case, however, for the wholesale and retail prices of certain stamps are so near alike that stamp dealers, as a rule, would do better to leave all such stamps alone. The variety of stamps has become so great through the multiplicity of new issues and the increased number of postal-issuing countries, that no dealer can hope to carry a full line of stamps. Hence it is better for him to confine his purchases to those varieties which can be sold at a profit and let the other fellow handle the other stamps, if he will. The party who sells stamps on too close a margin is not in business for himself. He is simply doing business, without any salary, for somebody else, and sooner or later will be "driven to the wall." As we have explained before, but will repeat for emphasis, the expenses of conducting a successful stamp business are so great in comparison with the actual amount of business carried on, that there must be a wide difference between the relative market price of a single stamp and of a thousand stamps of the same variety. Among the stamps which wholesalers sell at very reasonable prices may be found lots which sell as readily at catalogue prices as other lots which can only be bought at fancy prices.

Of course it is understood that the larger the purchase the cheaper the stamps can be bought. Most wholesalers list their stamps so much per 10, 100, and 1000 of a single kind, or in varieties from a single country. The extent of one's purchase, of course, must depend on the scale of the business actually done; but if possible buy in large quantities.

As soon as the business is well enough established the importation of stamps should be undertaken on a large scale. Both wholesale foreign dealers and foreign collectors are willing to exchange stamps. Foreign collectors, especially, will send you through the mails several hundred stamps from their own country in exchange for American stamps or others. The addresses of such dealers and collectors are occasionally found in the advertising columns of American stamp journals. The foreign journals, of course, are full of them. An advertisement in several of the leading trade journals of Europe will help you to get acquainted. But don't advertise until you have the stamps to exchange, for few collectors in any part of the world care to receive current issue 1c and 2c stamps of the United States in exchange for stamps of a better grade. On the other hand, when sending the first consignment to parties unknown, it is a risk to send too valuable stamps. It takes time, patience, and often the loss of both cash and stamps, to build up an exchange trade with foreign dealers and collectors, but this branch of the business becomes a most lucrative one when finally established.

Unused stamps of current issue are sometimes purchased by mail of the postmasters of foreign countries. As a rule, however, unused current stamps are not profitable sellers.

Bidding at auction sales is another means of buying stamps in wholesale lots. Several dealers

in this country hold these sales at intervals of two weeks or one month, throughout the year, and occasionally advertise wholesale lots in connection with the single stamps they dispose of to collectors. Whenever a wholesale lot is put up it is a chance for some dealer to secure the lot at practically his own price, for the lots usually go at considerably less than current wholesale prices. The bidding is done mostly by mail, and every mail bidder who uses judgment has an equal chance of securing the stamps.

The issuing of buying price lists is another means of securing stamps, especially the stamps of one's own country. The list gives the cash and exchange prices which you will pay for the various issues. The expense of getting up the catalogue, and often more, is raised by selling the book at from 5c to 10c a copy. Buying catalogues are in great demand by the majority of collectors.

Collectors living in large cities have opportunities for getting the stamps listed in these catalogues. There are the foreign consular offices, the foreign missionary rooms, the importing houses, and other places to be visited where foreign mails are received. Then there are the banks and large commercial houses which handle a large domestic mail. From such sources the stamps are collected in lots of ten to one thousand of a kind, and sold to the dealer for the price offered in his buying list.

Collectors living in the country are equally as diligent in looking through hair trunks and ransacking garrets in search of stamps on old letters and civil war revenues.

Proprietary stamps are found on old bottles laid away on closet shelves. Junk dealers often have barrels of old bottles with stamps which any collector could, for a few cents, purchase the privilege of soaking off.

Some dealers, besides issuing a buying list, advertise in the stamp magazines to buy old stamps, also upon their price lists or the backs of their envelopes.

We have thus far told how the stamps of the average class—those listed in the catalogues at from 1c to say 10c each, are obtained by dealers. The rarer stamps—all above 10c—are bought almost entirely in collections which are offered for sale by collectors who have become tired of the pursuit or who are in need of money. Collectors are not unlike their fellow beings in at least one great respect—their fondness for the almighty dollar, especially when that dollar cannot be had without a sacrifice. And while the stamp dealer never hangs out three brass balls over the entrance of his establishment many seek him, as their true philatelic uncle, when in need of a little cash.

Whenever a collection is bought containing a thousand or more varieties, a number of stamps of the better class are likely to be found in it. Stamps which cannot be bought of wholesale dealers or imported from foreign countries, and which could not be bought cheap enough at auction to be sold again at a profit, are obtained in this way. Often times the collection offered for sale has been handed down in the family, and contains nothing but obsolete stamps, and rare specimens at that.

The cheapest way to obtain a variety of stamps is to purchase a second-hand collection. Dealers who have not an extensive trade need a variety of stamps rather than quantities of the same stamp. By purchasing stamps of wholesale dealers, in 100 or 1000 lots, they do not get the variety for the same money that the collection of a thousand stamps offers them.

BIG STAMP PAPER FREE
500 Different stamps all mounted on sheets cut. about \$10.00; fine 1895 5c postage U.S. 1895 1 dollar black
We buy and sell stamps and coins
111 Different stamps, China, etc., 6c; 1000 mixed, 25c. 10 different picture stamps, tigers, etc., unused 15c.
40 different United States stamps 10c.
OMAHA STAMP & COIN CO., Omaha, Neb.

A PRESENT To every applicant for our fine sheets we will present a U. S. stamp worth 10c. 50 p. c. discount. Enclose a 2c stamp. **Westwood Stamp Co.** WESTWOOD MASS.

DEALERS WHOLESALE

Our new wholesale list of 32 pages, has just been issued and prices a very large variety of stamps, sets, packets, mixtures and dealer's supplies. Mailed free. Prices will interest every dealer.

Marks Stamp Co. TORONTO, CAN.

WANTED We are open to purchase for spot cash, stamps of every country in quantity; collections, job lots, consignments, offers and price-lists wanted.

WANTED WANTED

The 1903, or 62d edition, of the **Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue** will be ready early in December. Price 58c, post free.

ADVANCE SHEETS
Mailed to subscribers, as each form is printed, on payment of \$5.00.
No dealer can afford to be without them.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Editions now in course of preparation. Will be published Nov. 15th and sold at popular prices. Write for particulars and 84 page price list.

Scott Stamp & Coin Co.
18 East 23d St., New York

Cheap Packets of Stamps.

ALL our Packets contain genuine stamps only. We do not sell reprints.

No. 53 contains 100 diff. foreign stps.	\$.10
" 54 " 150 " " "	.15
" 55 " 200 " " "	.25
" 56 " 300 " " "	.50
" 57 " 400 " " "	.85
" 58 " 500 " " "	1.25
" 59 " 1000 " " "	3.75

Orders less than 50c, postage extra. With all the above packets we give free our Perforation Gauge and Millimetre Scale. Agents wanted for our unexcelled 50 p. c. approval sheets. References required. Every month we give different Prizes to all our agents.

Columbian Stp. Co., 85 Nassau Street, N.Y.

Germany 1900, 1M, 5c; 2M 10c; 80pf 4c; 1892, 3pf error 4c. *Unused. Postage extra.
*Nyassa 1897, 10 var. cat. \$1.88 .60
*Nyassa 1898 complete, cat. \$1.88 .60
Nyassa 1901, 10 var. .40
N. Borneo 1893, 1 to 24c, cat \$1.38 .40
*Portugese Col. 10 var. cat. 31c .10
*Shanghai 1893, 7 var. cat. 51c .20
*Shanghai 1893, 7 var. unpaid cat. 74c .22
We want an agent in every school for our 50 p. c. approval sheets. To all applying with reference will give 50 varieties free.
Security Stamp Co., Bx. 106, Galveston, Tex.

FREE! A packet of Australian stamps free (postage 2c) to each new agent applying for my approval sheets this month. Fine sheets for agents; commission 50 p. c.
Chas C. DeSelms, Richmond, Indiana.

3 Venezuela stamps FREE to all sending for Rice List. Agents wanted at 50 p. c. commission. I buy old stamps and collections for cash.

H. J. KLEINMAN,
3643 No. Marshall St., Philadelphia, Penna.

LOOP THE PENCIL

In your friends button hole and watch him try to get it out. Better than "Loop the Loop."

Best pocket puzzle on the market. Post free with full instructions, 25c. List free.

Bailey & Tripp Company
Box R, Cambridgeport, Mass.

TEN STAMPS

6 Costa Rica, 1889 issue 6 stamps
1 Reunion, 2c on 20c, surcharged 1 stamp
3 Mexican 3 stamps
All for only 12c post paid. 10 stamps in all.

W. B. FOZZARD
27 Grove St. LYNN MASS.

The YOUTH'S REALM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

10 BOOKS FREE! TEN. TEN. TEN. If you will get us only one yearly subscriber to THE YOUTH'S REALM, for one year, we will give you any TEN of the following books. Books are not for sale, and 6-months' subscriptions do not apply to this offer. Starred numbers refer to works folded in paper, not book form, but of same size as the rest.

Books ONLY BY NUMBER to avoid delay in getting them. Order

TRICKS. How to Perform Tricks of Sleight-of-hand. It reveals the secrets of the conjurer's art, telling you how to do wonderful tricks with cards, coins, chemicals, etc. Full directions are also given for making the necessary apparatus. NO. 5.

ELECTRICITY. How to do Electrical Experiments with apparatus easily made at home. A most instructive book for the amateur, explaining the silver-plating process, the battery, electrophorus, magnet, leyden jar, etc. NO. 11.

WAR STORIES. Thrilling narratives of the Civil War, illustrated. By Geo. L. Kilmer. NO. 50.

STORY BOOK. Charles' Surprise, and After a Fall, the popular author of juvenile works. NO. 10.

STORY BOOK. The Hidden Box, by Wilbur Olmstead. One of the best stories by this famous author. NO. 6.

TWO STORIES. By Jas. E. Altgeld. They teach a good moral besides. NO. 1.

COINS. Prices we Pay You for the U. S. Coins worth over face value. Some coins you handle are rare and you want to know it. NO. 14.

RECEIPTS. Household Receipts and Hints. The young housekeeper can get many good ideas from this work. NO. 52.

STAMP DICTIONARY. Of all terms used among collectors. The most complete philatelic dictionary of stamp words such as rouletted, grilled, embossed, wove, S.S.S.S., etc., etc., ever published. NO. 7.

STAMPS. How to Deal in Postage Stamps. Many trade secrets are here given away for the first time. It will interest any collector. NO. 9.

STAMPS. Prices we Pay You for Postage Stamps, illustrated with cuts of rare and common varieties. If you have duplicates you need this catalogue. NO. 8.

STAMPS. Queer Facts about Postage Stamps, giving a great deal of information every intelligent collector should know. NO. 3.

STAMPS. Where Dealers Get their Stamps, a secret never before made known to the public. It also tells where you can pick up a great many stamps free, and get large prices for some by selling them to dealers. NO. 12.

CHEMISTRY. How to Perform Chemical Experiments at Home. A fine laboratory manual on tests for acids, how to make gases, explosives, etc., and a great variety of colored fires etc. for illuminations. Any boy can start a laboratory by securing this book. NO. 2.

LINCOLN. Short Stories of Lincoln, by John Ridpath and others, illustrated. NO. 51.

TOYS. How to Make Toys, such as fire balloons, kites, bows and arrows, flying pigeons, etc., etc. NO. 13.



1000 Mixed foreign stamps given for one yearly subscription to The Youth's Realm at 35c and 5c extra for postage and packing. Stamps are not sold separately. This is a much better mixture of Continentals than that usually sold by other dealers. We have purchased several barrels of these

stamps and offer them virtually free, while they last, to advertise our paper.



Our new Stamp Hinge comes already bent for use, saving time and trouble. Per large box, 100 hinges, post paid, 10c.

The Climax Stamp Album for the stamps of all countries, profusely illustrated, 25 cents. SCOTT'S CATALOGUE, 58c, post paid. Scott's ALBUM, \$1.50.

3 MARVELLOUS OFFERS. READ EACH ONE TWICE!

Besides publishing THE YOUTH'S REALM we sell foreign POSTAGE STAMPS for collections, and make the following grand offers to introduce our goods.

AN ALBUM CONTAINING STAMPS FREE.

THE above is free to every collector. 100,000 albums and 3 barrels of stamps to be given away. Send name on postal if interested in stamps. This album is not illustrated, but if you will apply for an agency when you write, we will send you a free ILLUSTRATED one, containing the same number of stamps, instead. We pay AGENTS

50 PER CENT. COMMISSION FOR SELLING OUR STAMPS, and offer big prizes besides. Send to-day for a selection of stamps on approval, whether you wish to buy them yourself or sell to others.

LARGE U. S. ALBUM FREE.

FOR every 10 cents sent us for stamps purchased from sheets, or for other goods, we send a purchase ticket, and as many as there are multiples of ten cents contained in your order. When you get twenty tickets you may exchange them for our large U. S. Album, printed on fine cream paper, containing spaces for all the stamps, with proper date, color, and value given, and extra pages for revenues or foreign duplicates. Durably bound in half cloth covers and artistically gotten up throughout, it is a book to be proud of. Now remember that this is not the album you get when you first apply for an agency, but is yours after a little effort to dispose of our goods or buy some for your own use.

NAMES OF COLLECTORS WANTED.

Send five or more names (with full address) of stamp collectors you know, together with a one-cent stamp for return postage, and we will send you a number of foreign stamps (our own selection) for these names, if we do not already have them upon our list. The more names, the more stamps, but you must be acquainted with all the collectors whose full address you send us, and enclose in your letter a 1-cent stamp.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue of Stamps in sets, packets, collections, etc., albums and other publications, and premiums. It contains hundreds of bargains, and is free for the asking.

WE BUY STAMPS Send for our large 20 page, double column, catalogue of Prices We Pay for Old and Present Issue, Used, Postage Stamps of Foreign Countries, including Canada. Illustrated with over 200 engravings. Latest edition. Post free. NO. 8c

NO. 15. Prices We Pay for the Used Adhesive and Envelope Stamps of the U. S. Nearly 275 specimens priced. Post free. NO. 5c

NO. 16. Prices We Pay for the Used Revenue Stamps of the United States, including the 1893 issue. Post free. NO. 5c

THE ABOVE THREE CATALOGUES POSTPAID FOR 12 CENTS.

Every collector with duplicates to sell needs these three catalogues.

BULLARD'S NEW BOOK OF MAGIC

Explains the conjurer's art to beginners in the most comprehensive manner. It explains how to boil water in a paper box, to drive a needle through a copper, eat a candle, do the wonderful pepper box trick and other apparent impossibilities. It also tells how to make fire balloons, umbrellas, kites, twirlos, coppers, boomerangs, and many other amusing and useful things. Profusely illustrated. Book No. 17, post free, 8c.



REALM 6 months for only 18 cents, post paid.

SEND for our COIN BOOK giving prices we pay you for all the U. S. coins actually worth over face value. Find the rare dates.

STAMPS. 105 Indo China etc., 5c. 75 different Roumania, Dutch Indies etc., 15c. 30 diff. U. S. 25c.

STAMP COLLECTIONS GIVEN AWAY.



THIS big outfit consists of one WORLD stamp album, latest edition, fully illustrated with cuts of the various postage stamps of the world, and provided with spaces for a large collection of 2,300 varieties; one sheet of best hinge paper for mounting stamps; one packet of 100 stamps, cataloguing about \$1.50, and including: Shanghai, Jamaica (Jubilee, etc.) Bogota, a U. S. worth 25c, Argentine, Cuba 50c, unused, of 1875, '79, '80, Mexico, Servia, and others; and our illustrated lists of stamps and premiums. This collection will give you a good start, and what duplicates you find can be exchanged with the boys for other stamps. This great collection free, as a premium, if you will get us one new yearly subscriber to this paper. You never before heard of an offer equal to this one, made simply to add 10,000 or more names to our subscription list. Collection not sold without subscription. REALM, Sta. A, Boston, Mass

FREE 20 VAR. OF U. S. REVENUES Cat value 27c for the names and addresses of two honest collectors and 2c for postage.

1901 Revs., \$1 red, \$1, \$2 gray, the 3	.03
\$10 gray, fine, cut, only	.25
\$10 green	.75
Stamp menagerie; 10 different animal stamps	
giraffe, camel, etc. only	.10
20 Paris Exposition stamps each nation represented, only	.10
4 Greece, 1901, only	.05
2 Egypt camel	.05
Dime Album, holds 480 stamps	.05
" " board covers, holds 600 stps.	.10
Imperial Album, holds 3500 stamps	.30
International Album, latest	1.50
50 blank sheets 10c.	100 for 19c
50 blank approval books 60c.	100 for 90c

Ask for our lists of 1 and 10 stamps and bargain sets. Wholesale list for dealers. Postage 2c extra. Toledo Stp. Co., Toledo, O.

When answering advertisements please mention the Youth's Realm

STAMPS ON APPROVAL

PRICES BELOW SCOTT'S CAT. N D half com. allowed. Agents wanted. Buying catalogue of Coins, Stamps, etc., 20 pages 10c. Selling catalogue of coins, paper money, etc., 36 pages 10c. Sent for 25c: 20 Foreign Coins; 10 old U. S. Copper Cents; 10 Confederate or Broken bank bills; or 3,000 stamp hinges.

STAMP & COIN EXCHANGE, 23 ANN ST., N. Y. CITY.

MY NEW WHOLESALE LIST just issued sent on application to STAMP DEALERS ONLY. Apply to— Wm. v. d. Wettern, Jr., 411 W. Saratoga St., Baltimore, Md.

25 VARIETIES OLD 17CTS Civil War Revs.

I want agents to sell U. S. postage and revenue stamps at 50 per cent discount.

FRED C. JONES Louisville 2013 BROOK STREET Ky.

Wholesale Prices ON APPLICATION.

RICHARD R. BROWN, Wholesale Dealer in POSTAGE STAMPS, KEYPORT, N. J.

A 16x20 PICTURE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,

IN COLORS OF LIFE TINTS (Giving a beautiful mat effect) to Every

Purchaser of our POPULAR STAMP PACKET AT

FIFTY CENTS.

Note:— This packet contains no foreign revenues, no counterfeits or trash of any kind, but extraordinary value. We will not allow you to be dissatisfied. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Why not write to-day?

The Shipping City Stamp Co. Department D, BATH, MAINE.

A. BULLARD & CO., PUBLISHERS, STA. A, BOSTON, MASS.

THE PLACE TO BUY... ARTISTIC

We Have The Largest Assortment of LAMPS and FIXTURES in New England.

WE LIGHT

ELECTRIC LIGHT GAS and OIL FIXTURES

THE WORLD

MCKENNEY & WATERBURY, 181 FRANKLIN ST. BOSTON

Call and see them or send Catalogue for

Copyrighted.

Venezuela, Unused,

1900, 10c green.....2c
" 50c orange.....3c
" 1 Bol. red violet.....5c

Our price lists are interesting and free. Send for them.

TAYLOR STAMP COMPANY 66 W. Tupper Street, Buffalo, New York

1000 Mixture, 25c. Contains stamps from Thurn & Taxis, So. America, Australia, etc., also 1 foreign cover. Stamp cataloging \$1.00 given with first order. ROBERT WEBER... Galeton... Pa.